money as large as possible at the time he sells, so that what he sells will bring him as many dollars as possible; and then when he goes to buy, it is his interest to have the volume of money as small as possible, so that his dollar will have the greater pur-

chasing power, or that he will get as much as possible for his dollar. But the interests of the entire people, the farmers and all others, would be best subterved by such a volume as is set forth in demand No. 1 of our St. Louis F. and L. U. platform which demands that the money of our country be "issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system: regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand."

What will be the effect on our financial system if this "warehouse scheme" should

become a law! The farmer would come to the government warehouse in August with his 100 bushels of wheat, worth, say \$1 per bushel. and as he is anxious to buy a two-horse wagon, worth in July \$50, and a set of harness worth \$25 he deposits his grain and the povernment loans him \$80 on it, and he roes forth to purchase his wagon and har-

Now, the effect of all the farmers deposittheir grain about the same season each year will be to greatly increase the volume of the currency in circulation, after they have deposited their grain, which will increase the price of everything they have to buy after they have gotten the money to

buy with.

It is estimated that it will double the vol-ume of money, but recollect this doubling of tre amount of the money is just after the farmer has nothing to sell and just when he

wan s to buy.

If it does double the volume of money, then the farmer that wanted to buy the wagon and harness goes to town to make his purchase, he finds the wagon he intended to buy is priced at \$100 and the harness at \$50, for "the price of the commedity is fixed by the volume of money in existence at the time." Therefore what he ence at the time." Therefore what he wants to buy is doubled in price. Now before he can sell his wheathe must

return the money borrowed from the gov-ernment at I per cent interest and charges; after he does this, and his money is thus withdrawn from circulation and canceled withfrawn from circulation and canceled and the volume of money is greatly de-creased, he sells his wheat; in other words, he buys or a market when the price of everything is high, and sells on the market when everything is low. The effect therefore of this scheme would be to in-crease the price of everything the farmer

crease the price of everything the farmer has to buy and to decrease the price of his wheat, corn, oats, tobacco and cotton.

It is hardly necessary for me to follow out and show the effect upon all the other classes of business of this doubling and halling the volume of money each year. Financial chaos, business panic, and national runin would but follow in rapid succession; and we know to our sorrow that in all such timencial disturbances the farmer. all such financial disturbances the farmer comes out of the fight with the greatest part of the load resting on his shoulders. While the advocates of this scheme pro-

te: very strongly against us going into the details of the bills, yet they have no right to object, and we should make any man who advocates a national law make its minutest details perfectly clear to us.

Under this scheme I maintain that old H ich of Chicago could and would corner every bushel of wheat, and that the Inmans of New York. Pat Callouin with possibly their friend and debtor Macune, would remer al the cotton in this country in a very short time, and we will now see how the reason the men on change do not buy up all the actual wheat for sale in the United States at one time and thereby corner it, is because they have not enough money. It would take \$500,000, 0 to corner the wheat alone, so they spend their time and money cornering wind and each other. But suppose this bil were in force with \$100,000,000 they could corner, buy up every bushel of wheat for sale in this country. The specuator buys up \$100,000,000 of wheat, takes it o the warehouse and deposits it, and the overnment loans him \$80,000,000 of money

worth of wheat and buys \$50,000,000 worth of wheat and puts that in the government warehouse and lie government loans him \$64,000,000 and with tais he buys wheat and morth n the warehouses it and the government again loans him \$51,200,000 and with this he buys wheat and so on, until with \$100,000,000 and the government and the Macune warehouse system to help him he corners \$560,000,000 worth of wheat. Now when the bread of the poor is once safely locked up by the government when will our wheat by the government, when will our wheat the wails of the starving millions of our land would make the heart turn sick and the lips of the poor would be closed cursing the author of a scheme by which the national government would go into partnership with the speculator to starve the poor. No, my friends, what we need is a greater volume of honest money.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Miscellaneous Matter Found Floating Around the Hall.

Every time that W. S. McAlester rese to speak, the esteem in which the tall Mississippian is held by the Alliance men was shown in the repeated cheers that greeted shapping is acid by the Alliance need was shown in the repeated cheers that greeted him. He is famous all over the South for his loyalty to the Alliance and the principles upon which it is founded, and is a forman worthy of any sub-treasury man's steel. He is firm as a rock in his convictions of the standard or the s right, and unyielding as adamant in his ef-fort to carry on the work of reform. He was laboring under a considerable disadvantage in that he is far from well, and though he spoke for over an hour yesterday afternoon, the effort told severely upon him.

Probably one of the most earnest and faithful workers in the convention was Dr W. B. Morrow of Calvert. The doctor says he has, after much thought, evolved a plan which will take the place of the sub-treasury scheme and be more beneficial to the

public generally.

1. A reduction in the expenses of the government in every department—national, state and municipal—for the necessities of the government, economically administered.

2. Reduce the tariff, which is both onergon and prohibitive to a schedule which

ous and probibitive, to a schedule, which when supplemented by a wisely adjusted income tax, will yield revenue only suf-ficient for the expenses of a government

guarded by strict economy.
3. Free coinage of gold and silver and the remonetization of silver.
4. Repeal the laws authorizing the char-

tering of national banks; retiring the curexpire and substituting therefor legal tender notes for their circutender notes for their circu-lation at their full valuation; the calling in and paying of all outstanding United States bonds in legal tender treasury notes. 5. Should a deficiency occur in the na-tional treasury, issue legal tender.

tional treasury, issue legal tender notes in amounts sufficient to supply the deficit.

6. In Texas levy no more taxes until all the moneys in the treasury are used, paying interest on school and eleemosynary institution funds; if a deficit occur in the state treasury, issue state bonds as long as they can be floated at 6 per cent; it being easier to pay the interest on the state's bonds than to pay taxes.

Will L. Sargent left yesterday evening for Mississippi, where he will be joined in wedlock with one of the fair lassies of that Will says she is a strong anti-third party Alliance member.

Dr. W. B. Morrow is verging on the three score and ten years of life, but when t comes to Alliance work he is as active and energetic as any of the younger men. Vice-President Wheeler makes an excel-ent presiding officer and is perfectly at bome in handling a big convention. He is a horny-handed farmer and is proud of the distinction.

F. M. Sellers of Limestone is not visionary like his namesake, Col. Mulberry Sellers, but he knews how, where and when to make the fur fly, and when he goes after

a scalp, generall y gets it. The Gazette received many compli-ments for its exhaustive reports of the pro-seedings.

The spacious southern windows of the

grateful breeze all day, and the large hall proved one of the most pleasant resorts in the city.

Many of the Alliance men were thoroughly impressed with the necessity of raising hogs when they saw the packing

Chamber of Commerce hall gave access to

W. H. Murray proved a skillful and efficient secretary, and kept his minutes right up with the proceedings. He is yet a young man, but is already prominent in A!-liance work, and will yet become a famous leader in Texas affairs. J. L. Moody is one of those men who is a

firm friend, but an inflexible foe. There's no hypocrisy about him. If he does not like a man, that man soon learns the fact. The joint debate between U. S. Hall and Harry Tracy on the sub-treasury scheme was very interesting.

Gen. R. A. Cameron, who has watched the proceedings of the convention, says the Alliance has struck the keynote, and it means a Democratic president in '92. Yet they say the general is a Republican.

Mayor Smith was an interested observer of the proceedings yesterday afternoon. Many of the members of the convention stated The Gazette was the only paper in the state in which the farmers could freely express their opinions.

HORRIBLY BURNED.

A Denison Lady's Clothes Ignite from Gasoline Stoye-Flesh Above Her Waist Burned to a Crisp.

special to the Gazette.

DENISON, GRATSON COUNTY, Tex., July 12—Mrs. John Haley was seriously and perhaps fatally burned here to-day by having her clothes take fire while lighting a gasoline store. Her clothes and hair were ill burned off, and her back, shoulders and breast burned to a crisp before the flames could be extinguished. All of the house-held were up stairs, and she was unable to obtain assistance until a neighbor was alarmed and ran to her rescue. Her physi-cian states that her recovery is in doubt.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Fort Worth.
Tex. Monday, July 13, 1891. To obtain any of
these letters the applicant must call for radvertised letters and give the date of the list.
Also, all letters advertised shall be charged
with I cent in addition to the regular postage,
to be accounted for as part of the postal revenue as per section 520, page 348, United States
postal laws

Ladies.

postal laws

Ladics.

Allen, Mrs Fannie M
Hallen, Miss Ellen W
Horts, Mrs Molie
Brashert, Mrs Annie
Benton, Miss Ada
Bardley, Mrs Addie
Brown, Mrs Laura
Boyton Creasy, Mrs
Hooper, Mrs J D
Cooper, Mrs J M
Cooper, Mrs J M
Cooper, Mrs J M
Cooper, Mrs J M
Cooper, Mrs M J
Malone, Mrs Sosie
Marchall, Mrs E F
Malone, Mrs A I
Millet, Mrs Post
Malone, Mrs A J
Malone, Mrs A I
Malone, Mrs A Ladies.

Holland, Mrs M E.
Hicks, Jane J.
Hicks, Jane J.
Hilmes, Miss Mary
Harris, Mrs Rosa
Harris, Mrs Catharine
Harris, Mrs Lacy
Horwood, Miss Susie
Hartnette, Mrs E.
Holland, Mrs T B
Herren, Grace
Ikard, Miss Cleo
Johnson, Miss Eavy
Johnson, Mrs Silvy
Kinney, Mrs Coelin
Kirks, Mrs Molile
Kirks, Mrs Molile
Kaller, Mrs Lucy, A Kirks, Mrs Monie Kelley, Mrs Lucy, A Wel Gents.

Arthur, John

Bolis, Charlie Borden, C Is

Ford, Tim Forest, G D Ford, G W

Gross, C Grogs, W

Arnold, S C

Jones, Samuel Johnson, George Johnson, S.F. Johnson, S.T. Arsid, S G
Ansiei, Sam
Adair, J P
Amierson, O A
Burne, Amos
Burnitt, James
Butman, J W
Byron, M
Bower, Fit C
Bower, Fit C Knehiman, W Kelsey, W H (2) Kauffman, E K Lyncia Martin Lyons, Con (2) Lang W M Legedio, John Lange, George Lamb, A Lamen, John Boils, Charlie
Borden, C h
Book, W H
Block, W H
Hiye, John
Bennett, Ben
Bell, D W (2)
Bailinger, G (2)
Beardsley, Frank
Butler, L A
Brook, Cholley
Brooks, Ben
Brown, R B
Baker, George
Cogdell, Gaston
Clark, F W
Cooper, J W
Cooper, W (2)
Cooper, W (2)
Cooper, W (3)
Cooper, W (4)
C andy, Acey anning, Arthur oody, Joe Moony, Joe
Minss, S. E.
Mantey, Charles
Martin, H.G.
Morgan, James M.
Maloney, M. J.
Maxwell, Luke
Miller, J. M.
Aortin, W.L.
Martin, W.L.
Martin, W.L.
Morellis, C.
McGenough, John
McDenald, T.
McCott, J. H.
McAdams, J. F. Acadams, J. E.
Norman, Sam
Nelson, John
Orr, Lzungus
Osberne, J. G.
Parks, While
Powers, N. A.
Pool, J. M.
Robinson, F. R.
Rodgers, J. M.
Rodgers, F.
Ranes, Fulton
Reeves, T. A.
Reily, A.
Rotton, A. R.
Stover, C. G.

Stover, C G Stroud, E B Snam, F M Shoover, Charles Gulun, Frank Schuite. Wm Schoffeld, Charles Gray Alexander Stevenson, William Smith, Frank

Smith, Sidney Smith, A.N. Smith, Will Gertry Charles Smith, Capt and Mrs T Green, Wesley Sarks, W P Sanches, Edward Green, Archer Green, C A Hurst, G W Sancies, Edward Samson, D Sandidge, Chas Sanders, J E Simmons, Will Taylor, A A Thomas, J M Hutchinson, B F Hurley, C W Hussey, E L Thompson, J H Thompson, Stephen H Templeton, Butcher Trase, Jno (2) Taff, J J

Housten, L. B
Hooper, S. A
Houston, Hon Temple
Hyatt, H. H
Hennesy, M. P
Hall, Charley
Harris, T. G
Haddix, A
Haisch, John J
Haygood, Lee
Harding, I. (2)
Harper, H. F
Hearn, J. H
Hess, J. G
Herron, R. J
Heenan, M. (3)
Hummer, Judson
Isaacs, Dr. J. L
Jordan, Charles B Taff, J J
Tombliner, S G
Tucker, Jess
Volker, Dr R C
Word, Dr R C
Wear, A F
Williams, C N
Wood, W E
Wright, Joseph
Woodall, W E
Willeock, F W
Wiles, A L
Williamson, H W
Witmore, Wm

Foreign. Bertolino, Armando Stiefel, I Evans, Wm J Wallerstrom, Alf Escovedo, Antonio (2) Wilkins, H Miscellaneous.

Contractor Pub Build- Fort Worth Fishery, ing. Fort Worth Min & Co ing. Lion & Gribble. Mathews & Hughes, 1015 E Second street, Democrat Advance Evening News, Reporter, Ed of

McCafferty, J Bennett, J B

STORM NEAR BELTON.

Much Damage Done to Fences and Crops. People Injured.

Special to the Gazette. BELTON, BELL COUNTY, TEX., July 8 -At So'clock last night a severe wind and rain storm passed four miles east of Belton, wrecking Pepper's creek church and several residences, among them that of Rev. John Carpenter. Jerry and Ciocro Jackson, Mrs. Jackson and two children were intured. Much downer was done to feece. Much damage was done to fer

HE'S ALL RIGHT.

Hon. James G. Blaine's Daily Life at Bar Harbor.

THE PEOPLE VS. THE DOCTORS.

The Former Shake Their Heads and Say He is Dying-The Latter Deny It.

He Admits He is Not a John L. Sullivan but Claims He is No Fit Subject for an Undertaker-He'll Elther Pull Through or He Won't.

New York, July 12.-The Herald prints the following from its special correspondent at Bar Harbor, Me.: It is still an open question among these who think themselves in a position to know, whether James G. Blaine will return to his duties at Washington in the fall, or whether he has come to Bar Harbor to die. I think I am safe in making these two statements: 1. That Blaine is by no means the man he

was a year ago, and habitues of Bar Har bor are shocked at the change. 2. That if Blaine is really dying from whatever cause, he is dying very gamely, and is making such a fight against the grim monster as only a man of his iron will can

To sum up the situation, then, Blaine may be a wreck on a prior ground, but he may be one of that particular kind of wrecks which laugh scientific deductions in the face and refuse to sink. What can you expect of a dying man who,

expect of a dying man who,

KAIN OR SHINE,
insists on driving his twenty miles a day?
People who have known Blaine for years
are impressed by the difference in his manner and expression. You cannot indicate
precisely in lines and adjectives what the difference is. You cannot indicate the dif-ference between sunrise and sunset, but you know that the difference is there-you

Mrs. Blaine and her daughter, Mrs. Dam roscch, are, and this is on the best authority, almost worried to death about the condition of him who is so dear to them, and whose condition they are able to appreciate by loving intuition far better than the doctors with their learned formulas. As one of the physicians told me, there are no drugs or medicines which can do the great statesman any good. Who knows the great recipe for calming the nerve centers of an overworked brain! No one. The patient will either pull through or he won't, and

ALL THAT THERE IS TO IT. "What is the trouble with Blaine, doctor, I asked to-day.

"His nerves-nothing but his nerve answers Dr. J. M. Taylor of Philadelphia a nerve specialist, who is in constant at "Then he has not Bright's disease, as

"Emphatically not; his kidneys are as

sound as any man's."
"And he is not suffering from paralysis?"
"No, indeed. Do you think a man who had paralysis could drive about as he does!" But, isn't his stomach all gone to pieces they say he can take no nourishment except milk!

Nonsense. Blaine eats and enjoys three square meals daily, composed pretty much of dishes that you or I eat. He has a touch of dyspepsia now and then, but not more than most Americans of his age." "Then you think he will get well?"

'Unquestionably. During the five weeks he has been here he has made steady im-provement, and will go back to Washington ready for the load of work before him. Such is the physician's statement, which some persons accept as gospel truth, while others shake their heads and refuse to be convinced. BLAINE'S DAILY LIFE.

The statesman's daily life is as follows He arises at 8:30 or 9, puts on a comfortable black costume and, after a hearty breakfast, proceeds to read the newspapers. His morning meals consists of steak or chops-never fried, for he cannot eat greasy food-and coffee. He never drinks any-thing of an alcoholic nature, and does not care much for tea. An hour after break-fast is devoted to the news of the day, and ne never yet has been so ill that not go through more or less thoroughly the pile of newspapers which arrive daily. Oc-casionally Mrs. Blaine or Mrs. Emmons Blaine reads to him certain articles which he indicates, but usually he finds that method of getting news too slow for his swift, absorbing mind. After half past ten the old black horse, a Kentucky thorough-bred, is at the door with an unpretentious phaeton in which Blaine prefers to take his morning drive. Mrs. Damrosch usually accompanies her father and does the driv-ing, for the vehicle will hold only two persons, and Mrs. Blaine is too timid to handle the reins. Blaine himself does not drive because

HE IS NOT STRONG PROUGH to make such effort. After the drives he comes to dinner at 1:30 p. m., for which Blaine has an excellent appetite. That done he lies down on a lounge and watches his two little grandchildren play about the room or picks up his favorite series of Great Men's Lives and reads a chapter on two before falling into a doze. The after-neon nan over—it usually lasts an hour and noon nap over-it usually lasts an hour and a half—a conveyance is brought to the door and the second drive of the day is begun.

Blaine Denies It Himself.

NEW YORK, July 12.-The Sun contains a special from Bar Harbor giving an account of an interview with Blaine. In it Blaine is quoted as follows: "I am not dying at all. I am not as strong as John L. Sullivan, but I am good for many years yet. As for being weak and exhausted, that is all very I am nervously weak, and I need rest, but that is no sign that I am a good rest, but that is no sign that I am a good subject for an undertaker. I do not eat much solid food, because I do not have a desire for it. I like milk, eggs, plenty of butter and bread and cheese. I do not walk much, because walking wearies me. I feel excessive exertion in my back and head. I drive almost all the time. I can enjoy myself best in a reclining resisting. enjoy myself best in a reclining position, and that is why I have my carriage filled with pillows. I am not using my reasoning with philows. I am not using my reasoning faculties more than I can help. I am simply reading and resting. My eye-sight troubles me a little. It came from too much writing and reading in Washington last winter."

REFORM.

The People Demand Such Legislation a will Relieve the Country from its Depressed Financial Condition.

At no period since the war has there been such a depression in business and stringency in financial circles as now. This is evident from the fact that it is almost im-possible to get money on the best security. We are informed that in our towns and We are informed that in our towns and cities the best paper is being heavily discounted to obtain ready money to meet pressing demands and save valuable property from foreclosure. The stringency is more painfully evident in the country where there is no money to procure the actual necessaries, the merchants having carried the people until they are forced to suspend supplies. In the grain regions re-lief to some extent will be extended, but the present stringency is depressing the market so that the farmer cannot realize a fair profit. Northern wheat was worth \$1.15 to \$1.25 at our mills a few days ago, but on the opening of our market has sud-\$1.15 to \$1.25 at our mills a few days ago, but on the opening of our market has suddenly fallen to 75 cents, a decline of from 85 to 40 cents on the bushel. Our farmers are hot over this heavy decline. It is strange why our home mills can't pay St. Louis and Kansas City prices, 87% to 90 cents, and make a handsome profit, if Northern mills at these prices can ship flour to Texas at a profit. This heavy reduction is a bad move and increasing the demand for the subtreasury to be able to hold for better prices. The general pressure in finances influences

this decline. A few more dollars in circulation would enable our farmers to hold for fair prices and also stimulate competition. The how and in what way financial relief will come is the issue. With an empty treasury at Washington and a large probable deficit to meet by the incoming administration and no coin in the treasury on which to base treasury notes, how is relief to come to avert a great financial panic? We have seen many propositions from leading statesmen. Question: Will the slow processes proposed throw money into circulation in time to avert great calamity? Large government obligations and private debt pressing on every hand must be met, and relief must be speedy. Will our next congress grasp the situation and avert a general bankruptcy? The child is very sick and very little time to discuss cause and effect, remedy is the demand. What is the difference between ruin caused by millions of homes being foreclosed and lost or governments destroyed by war? Our country passed through the war ordeal and was saved by the government exercising its sovereign power in the issue of legal was saved by the government exercising was saved by the government exercising its sovereign power in the issue of legal tender paper. No wild inflation needed now, but a sufficiency of money to meet the expenses of government and relieve the depressed condition of the country. Why can't the \$346,000,000 legal tenders which have been in circulation since the war and at par with gold for twenty years, which the supreme court has decided is constitutional money, be increased in sufficient vol-ume to meet all legitimate requirements, being made a legal tender for all debts, pubbeing made a legal tender for all debts, pub-lic and private? No power in this government could depreciate it. The people have learned that they are preferable to gold in all transactions of bus-iness and no demand would be made by the people for their redemption. This redemp-tion idea is a great humbug used by those who wish to contract the volume of money to a gold standard basis to extort high rates of interest from the people. Again, it is of interest from the people. Again, it is argued it is not the money of the world and will not pay foreign debts. Our exports largely exceed our imports, making foreign countries our debtors. This balance trade in our favor will furnish enough gold to meet all requirements. Such arguments that the government is not able to issue and maintain a sufficient amount of legal tender money to do the business of the country and



The anancial contraction policy foisted on the government is dictated by the gold barons of the East, and if finan-cial relief is not speedy they will soon own a large part of the real estate of the coun-try. The high rates of interest charged for money, in addition to legitimate profits on produce and merchandise, is robbing both producer and consumer. The contraction policy forces the money through certain channels, so that it is impossible to move crops or transact the business of the coun without this interest both ways. legal tender issue is the only remedy to free the country from the contraction policy of the gold shylocks and restore our country to prosperity. The people are being rapidly educated on the financial question and wil demand such legislation as will relieve the country from its depressed financial condi-

THE CHEROKEES' KICK.

A Receiver Appointed for the Cherokee Strip Livestock Association.

CALDWELL, KAN., July 11.-Charles Gambrell of Wellington was appointed receiver yesterday of the old Cherokee Strip livestock association, on application of the Cherokee Nation, which claims to be a creditor of the association for \$200,000 lease money, which the association refused to pay, when they were ordered to vacate by the governor. Mr. Gambrell took possession of the association's office and assets in this city tooksy. The assets consist wholly. keep out foreign loan agencies absorbing the wealth of the country and jeopardizing our homes by mortgages, is a shame and disgrace to the financial management of the

TULIA, TEX., May 5, 1891.

TULIA, TEX., May 11, 1891.

DEKALB, TEX., May 10, 1891.

JOSHUA, JOHNSON CO., TEX., May 10, 1891

Box 65, Vernon, Tex., March 23, 1891.

J. A. SCOTT.

F. FAULKNER

W. P. FLACK.

E. L. MOURANT.

A. G. MARVEL

MRS. A. HANOVER.

Howe, Tex., May 12, 1891.

FLATONIA, TEX., May 13, 1891.

VERNON, TEX., March 21, 1891.

inished. I am yours E. L. MOURANT

R. L. LAPP.

MOODY, TEX., March 28, 1891.

Box 65, VERNON, TEX., March 23, 1891.

THE CHRAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

Instantly stops the most excruciating mains; never falls to give ease to the sufferer; a few applications act like may ic, causing the pain to instantly atop.

A CURE FOR ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Internally taken in doses of from thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will cure in a few minutes Cramps. Spasms. Sour stomach. Colic. Flatulence, Heartburn, Languor, Fainting Spells CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRINGEA, DYSENTERY, Sick Headache, Nausea. Vomiting, Nervous ess. Siecepieseness, Mahria, and all internal pains arising from change of diet or water or other causes. SO Cents a Bottle. Sold by Druggists,

MACHINE TESTIMONIALS.

FIRST CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.

GENTLEMEN-The High-Arm sewing machine is all you claim for it. It is

first class in every respect. It is as good as one my son paid \$37 for on the same day I received it. No one can be dissatisfied with it at the price paid for it.

GENTS-I have one of your High-Arm premium sewing machines. My wife addighted with it. It is neat, well finished, light running, and gives entire sat-

isfaction. I like it better than anything I have had offered at from \$35 to \$45.

AS GOOD AS ANY \$50 MACHINE.

I received your High-Arm premium sewing machine. We have tried it thoroughly, and find it first class. It is as good a machine as the people have been paying \$50 for. There is no humbug about it. Respectfully, J. D. O. REAR.

SATISFIED AFTER THOROUGH TEST.

GENTLEMEN—I received the High-Arm premium sewing magine in good order. My wife has given it a thorough test; she finds it to everything represented, and is well pleased with it. I will say to all the want a good machine,

ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

BOX 65, VERNON, TEX., March 23, 1891.

Democrat Publishing Co., B. & Worth, Tex.:

GENTLEMEN—The No. High-Arm premium sewing machine was received in good order, and provided in good order, and provided in the series of the ser

that it is equal any other machine of twice the price you ask for this one. The case, it, is exceedingly handsome and very well finished. I am yours

\$20 TO \$25 CAN BE SAVED.

AS NEAR PERFECTION AS POSSIBLE.

WELL PLEASED WITH IT.

SIR—My machine arrived in due time and is all or more than you recomnended. My wife is well pleased with the work that it does. Your respectfully

G. M. PITTMAN.

WELL PLEASED WITH IT.

The Democrat Pub. Co., Fort Worth, Tex.:

SIRS—I received the High-Arm premium sewing machine in due time and am well pleased with it. It does excellent work, and is a novelty of cheapness.

MRS. M. E. REYNOLDS.

SO MUCH MORL THAN EXPECTED.

GENTLEMEN-The machine came all O. K. It is a good one, so much better

than was looked for at so small a price. It is just as good as my \$45 one, and looks better to-day, and does just as good work as any machine. Thanks for the bargain in it. Good luck to THE GAZETTE. Respectfully yours.

R. P. SANDERS.

ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

GENTLEMEN-The No. 4. High-Arm premium sewing machine was received

in good order, and my wife finds it to be all you claim for it, and is quite satisfied that it is equal to any other machine of twice the price you ask for this one. The case, too, is exceedingly handsome and very well finished. I am yours

AS GUOD AS HIGH-PRICED MACHINES.

Democrat Pub. Co., Fort Worth:
GENTS—The machine I ordered from you arrived safe, and, after a thorough

test, my wife says she likes it fully as well as any of the high-priced machines or

Tolosa, Kaufman County, Tex., April 20, 1891.

only one fault could be found, and that is the thread post is too short.

DELIGHTED WITH IT.

To the Fort Worth Gazette:

Democrat Pub. Co., Fort Worth, Tex.:

Democrat Pub. Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

just splendid. Yours respectfully,

subscribe for the Weekly GAZETTE and get a prev

Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.:

Truly yours,

Respectfully,

truly

Howe, Tex., Box 31

respectfully

mended. respectfully

To the Gazette:

The Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:

The Democrat Pub. Co., Fort Worth, Tex.:

Democrat Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.:

the market now. Respectfully,

Fort Worth Gazette:

Why Squander Your Money? Why Throw

Away \$30 to \$35? Why Not Read

and Save Money?

ONLY \$24 WITH WEEKLY GAZETTE ONE YEAR.

A Sewing Machine is a Household Necessity, and the Wise Man Will

Not Pay \$50 to \$60 for an article that can be Bought for \$23,

Especially if the Article at \$23 is in Every Respect

the Equal of that Which Costs from \$50 to \$60.

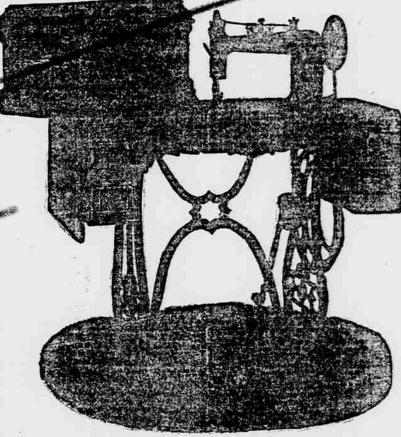
Has been offering as a premium to its subscribers a Sewing Machine with its weekly edition one year for \$21.25, that for the ordinary sewing of the average family was in all respects the equal of machines that cost double the money. But the Gazette was solicited to supply a demand exceeding the ordinary needs of the average household, and the great problem to the Gazette was how to get a machine equal in all respects to the high priced machines, and yet put it to the people at a

PRICE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL The Gazette solved the problem by having a High-Arm No. 4 Machine

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR IT

ESS THAN HALF THE PRICE

Of the high-priced machines, because in buying the Gazette's Improved Singer the people are not asked to pay agents' commissions and expenses in handling machines.



DEAR SIR-In answer to yours of recent date in regard to sewing machine Is manufactured either Black Walnut or Antique at the option of the purchaser, at the same price, and with each of these machines we furnish one Ruffler, one Tucker, one set bought of you, can recommend the machine. As to work, it does equal to any high-priced, and is neatly finished, runs light, and we can recommend the ma-Hemmers, one Foot Hemmer, one Screw Driver, one Wrench, one Oil can and Oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Thumb Screw, one Extra Throat Plate, one Extra Check Spring, one Paper Needles, Six Bobbins and one Instruction Book, and chine to all those in need of a good machine. You can save \$20 to \$25 by one of hese machines, and you will be well pleased with your bargain. Yours truly,

These Articles are All Included in the Price Named.

We offer to the public our New High-Arm Machine with the utmost confidence that it will meet with popular favor and a general demand, as it really is the style and kind of a machine now so generally desired by the people.

Bear in mind that the factory is fully equipped with the very best and intest improved machinery, and that its machines are thoroughly made and of first-class workmanship. The machine received in good order and is pronounced a jewel by myself and neighbors. It is as near perfection as it is possible for anything to be. In fact

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

It is for your interest to buy where you can do the best, and the best machine at the least price is what we propose to give you. Remember that the

GAZETTE'S IMPROVED HIGH-ARM SINGER

Is of the finest workmanship, nicely adjusted and first-class in every respect. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention. The Gazette invites examination of its new Singer Machine and has no apprehension of the result.

It will do the work of any \$55 machine and cost no agents' commissions and expenses.

HOW TO

by sending \$23 to the Gazette. To persons who are not subscribers, this \$25

WEEKLY GAZETTE ONE YEAR FOR \$24

-OR WITH THE-

DAILY GAZETTE ONE YEAR FOR \$33 -OR WITH THE-

SUNDAY GAZETTE ONE YEAR FOR \$25. No machine can be sent to any person who is not a subscriber to the Gazette. What

BLACK WALNUT OR ANTIQUE OAK

As the subscriber elects, on the machine is immediately shipped, the subscriber paying the freight. All that is recessary is that the person ordering the machine shall be a subscriber to the Weekly or Delly Greette. Send subscriptions and money to THE GAZETTE Fort Worth, Texas,

iness Office. Sample Machine Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TULIA, TEX., April 6, 1891.

BEYOND HIS EXPECTATIONS.

To the Gazette: GENTLEMEN-I received THE GAZETTE machine in good order. It is beyond my expectations in finish, and is simple in construction and convenience. I have shown it to several, and they say it can't be beat.

J. F. SCOTT.